A SHAMEFUL SURRENDER.

THE FISHERIES TREATY ANALYZED BY SEN-

A REPRESENTATIVE OF AMERICAN IDEAS SPEAKS
IN BEHALF OF THE YANKEE FISHERMEN—
THE FISHERIES QUESTION IN THE LIGHT
OF HISTORY—A REBUKE TO COMMISSIONERS AND DIPLOMATS.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 29 .- If there still be left within them a spark of patriotic pride, or if they be animated mercly by an ordinary sense of justice, the blood of Democratic Senators must have tingled as they listened to the recital by Senator Frye to-day of the brutal course pursued by Canada in its treatment of Yankee fishermen, of the pusil-lanimous attitude of the Administration and the wretched surrender to British demands by Secretary Bayard of American rights and privileges The Fisheries Treaty had at last been taken up for consideration by the Senate in open session. In anticipation of a lively debate the galleries were crowded, notwithstanding the oppressive heat. After an ineffectual attempt on the part of Mr. Morgan to stave off consideration of the treaty by moving its postponement until December next, Mr. Frye obtained the floor. He has the advantage of a strong voice and earnest delivery. It is impossible to deny his sincerity. He is fully conversant, moreover, with all the facts bearing on the case. He has made the subject a special study. His historical knowledge of the ntroversy, which extends over a hundred years, exhaustive. He has all the statistics and figures at his fingers' ends. To-day he was at his best. ESPOUSING THE CAUSE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Nothing finer, nothing more impressive, nothing appealing more strikingly to the patriotic feelings of his audience, could be imagined than his inductory remarks in which he paid to Great Britain the tribute she justly deserves, of taking care of the meanest of her subjects in the furthest country of the globe, at wnatever cost or at whatever sacrifice called for.

The galleries broke out in loud applause once drivelling way to defend Mr. Bayard's shameful surrender and Mr. Frye denounced the Ohio Senator for espousing the cause of Great Britain. Throughout, Mr. Frye laid great stress upon the fact that this was not, as some parochial statesmen from the South seem to think, a local issue merely, a wrong done to a handful of Yankee fishermen, but a question of National importance, spelled with a big "N."

Messus, Morgan and Gray, who seem to have been selected by the Administrative of the selected by the selec or twice when Senator Payne attempted in a

but a question of National importance, spendu with a big "N."

Messrs. Morgan and Gray, who seem to have been selected by the Administration as its defenders in the Senate, sought to belittle this as much as they could, but not with a great deal of success. Their manner of defending Mr. Bayard, as if they held his brief and were his paid attorates, was in strong and almost disgusting contrast to the earnestness with which Mr. Frye pleaded the case of the fishermen.

Before adjourning, the Senate agreed to lay the treaty aside temporarily and take it up again on June 11, to allow some Democratic statesmen who wish to attend the ratification meeting in St. Louis to go away without losing any of the debate. HAVE YANKEE FISHERMEN NO RIGHTS!

Mr. Frye, in opening his speech, declared that this powerful Republic had utterly neglected the rights of the fishermen. When the war for Independence was over we met to frame a treaty of ace, and Great Britain accorded us the right of fishing on the Grand Banks and other banks over which she had no more control than over the midecean. Again victorious in the war of 1812, met to make a treaty of peace. Great Britain said: "You have forfeited every right that you ever had in these northeastern waters." We had men then, patriotic and courageous men, who said to Great Britain emphatically: "You put that into the treaty of peace and we never will make peace with you." That treaty was entirely silent as to this fishing right. The treaty of 1818 was negotiated when we were struggling under burdens of the war of 1812, and when Great Britain had just conquered at Waterloo. We made a dishonorable surrender of our rights; but we did have courage enough to insist that if our fishermen were driven, by stress of weather, into any of those surrendered waters they should be sheltered. The United States grew in power, population and importance. Great Britain and Canada looked at ur markets with avaricious eyes and determined our markets with avaricious eyes and determined to possess them. And so Canada began by every conceivable outrage, wrong and injustice to drive our vessels away, to seize and to search them. Under the 'treaty of 1854, we were permitted to fish within their waters and they within our waters, with free entry to our markets for their waters, with free entry to our markets for their fish. Mr. Frye traced the gradual decrease of our fishing trade down to nothing as the result of the shing trade down to nothing as the result of the Mr. Frank's RIGHT TO SIT IN THE HOUSE. fishing trade down to nothing as the result of the cight of entry of the Canadian fish free of duty.

He then outlined the course of the diplomacy in connection with the claims against Great Britain following the Civil War, but after paying \$5,500,000 to Great Britain, she refused to abrogate the treaty. Finally the time came for the notice to be given to terminate the treaty, and the President gave notice that in 1885 we had no treaty except that of 1850.

MR. BAYARD'S DIPLOMATIC CRAZE. Secretary Bayard had an itching palm for didomacy. He was profoundly ignorant of the fishery matter. But Sir Lionel West persuaded Secretary Bayard that there would be conflicts between the fishermen of the United States and the fishermen of Canada that might lead to war with Great Britain. Mr. Bayard said: "What can I do? I will do anything that you say:" and he granted the modus vivendi without any right to under the Constitution. The President sent in his message to Congress; and he (Frye) had the honor of offering another resolution declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that the United States wanted no Fishery commission to settle our rights. The resolution was unanimously passed. In the next year and a half 120 American vessels were seized under every conceivable pretenest they were driven to sea in storms; returned hospitality; they were treated so barbarously that a Democratic Secretary of the Treasoury, Mr. Manning, declared tha treatment to be brutal. Mr. Frye cited in illustration several cases of a number of American vessels that had been seized or refused hospitality under distressing circumstances. Referring to the act of last Congress giving the President the power to resort to retaliatory measures, he declared that all that the Republican members meant was that the President should notify Canada that if American vessels were not admitted into Canadian ports, Canadian vessels would not be admitted into American ports. tween the fishermen of the United States and into American ports.

A COWARDLY AND DISGRACEFUL SURRENDER.

Mr. Frye referred sarcastically to the meetings of the plenipotentiaries at Washington; their us filled with costly orchids; themselves living on their hands, and, "What was the result?" (he asked). "Here it is," said he, holding up a copy of the treaty "The mountain labored; there is the mouse. All that I have to say about the treaty is that it is the most disgraceful, humiliating and cowardly surrender which the American Republic has ever made in its whole history, not excepting the Treaty of 1818." The first eight articles of the treaty, he said, related entirely to delimitation. Who had asked for delimitation? Who had complained that the fishermen could not well where the three-mile shore line was? He was aware that Great Britain about 1823 had declared that the bays of the Northeast were to be measured from headland to headland, and that this included all the great bays of Newfoundland. Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, and Canada, the Bay of Fundy, Fortune Boy and the whole of them. But he was equally aware that, not six months after, Great Britain instructed the Colonial officers not to enforce it. For the whole seventy years it never had been enforced except in two instances—those of the Argus and Washington, which had been seized in 1843 in the Bay of Fundy, fishing outside of the three-mile shore line. When the United States claimed that these soizures were illegal, the matter was referred to arbitration, by which it was determined that the claim of Great Britain was not sustained by law or by treaties.

To an interruption by Mr. Beck, Mr. Frye replied that if Great Britain concended that she owned the United States of America, he supposed the Senator from Kentucky would say that there should be a treaty to settle the difficulty.

Mr. Reck-I mean to say that it is better to settle difficulties between friendly nations by negotiation than by war.

Mr. Frye-If you yield everything, and the other like princes, and having much elegant leisure on their hands, and, "What was the result?"

than by war.

Mr. Frye-If you yield everything, and the other
Mr. Frye-If you yield everything, and the other
Ropublic like ours ought, some time or other, to
stand for the right.

Mr. Frye quoted from the speech of Sir Charles Pupper, in the Canadian Parliament, on April 10, 1888, to the effect that if he were to explain

e advantages which Canada would derive from a treaty, his statements might be used in the sited States against the treaty. He also quoted from the letter of instructions om Mr. Bayard to Mr. Phelps in 1887, in which, said, there was a bold, brave declaration that a United States were entitled to commercial this and privileges in all the ports and harbors Canada. And yet, said Mr. Frye, in less than the menths after this declaration we find Mr.

Bayard coming to the Senate with a treaty which declares that we shall have these privileges on the payment of a million dollars, the amount of duties to be remitted on Canadian fish. This, he said, was a complete surrender of the position this country had occupied for forty years. In conclusion Mr. Frye said:

A year ago, in the United States Senate and House of Representatives, we were all for the rights of Anorican eithers. Nobody dreamed of raising a political issue in this matter. Nobody talked as a parity man in relation to it. And were are we to-day? The Precingle of the United States taking practically the Canadian side of this controversy; the Secretary of State, practically, taking the Canadian side of this controversy; the great Democratic party of the whole Nation arrayed on the side of Canadian and against the American fishermen.

A GREAT HONOR FOR A GREAT SOLDIER THE PRESIDENT AUTHORIZED TO CONFER THE RANK OF GENERAL UPON SHERIDAN.

WASHINGTON, May 29 (Special) .- It is now known that Senator Manderson abandoned the attempt to pass the bill authorizing the President to confer the rank of General upon Sheridan yesterday because the impression prevailed that General Sheridan would not survive the day. His improved condition this morning warranted the undertaking of the attempt and it proved successful. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 34 to 7. The seven negative votes were cast by Messrs. Berry, Reagan, Saulsbury, Vance, Coke, Wilson, of Maryland, and Harris, all of them Demo-

Wilson, of Maryland, and Harris, all of them Demo-crats. The bill reads as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., Section 1. That the grade of Lieu-tenant-General of the Army is hereby discontinued and is merged in the grade of General of the Army of the United States, which grade shall continue during the lifetime of the present Lieutenant-General of the Army, after which such grade shall also cease; and the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint with the advice and consent of the Senate, a General of the Army of the United States.

the United States. Section 2. That the pay and allowance of the General be the same as heretofore allowed for that grade.

Senator canderson, who reported the bill, received the following telegram just before leaving

the Capitol this afternoon:
To Senator francerson: Mrs. Sheridan sonds the
General's thanks for the good news she has just received that the ulli reviving the grade of General has passed the Senate. She mas not yet told the General, but will do so at the proper time. He still continues to improve. M. V. SHERIDAN.

WHERE IS THE "PREMIER'S" PET BILL. MENDED OUT OF SIGHT-AN INSTRUCTIVE TABLE

OF TARIFF ITEMS. OF TARIFF ITEMS.

Washington, May 29 (Special).—"Boss* Scott, of
Eric, in the Demogratic caucus last night, just before
its adjournment, undertook to override the individual
sentiments of members just as if they were in convention at Harrisburg instead of in the halls of Congress. Raising his screechy voice to a pitch which made it plainly audible in the corridors, he denounced members for giving away the secrets of the caucus action to the press. He said he had seen at least twenty newspaper men hanging around the caucus and getting points about the proceedings. Not one them ought to have been admit-into the building, and should not be if he could have his way on Wednesday next. Mr. Scott's objection to publicity to Democratic caupoint of view, well grounded. The more the tariff tinkering is examined, the more crude and unjustifiable it appears. It is hardly necessary longer to refer to the Mills hall. That has passed out of existence, so far as caucus action can control the majority (which from present indications is not very

open to the House—to adopt the caucus bill, to swallow the Mills bill unamended, or to maintain existing law. The Randall bill has been buried in comnittee and is therefore left out of consideration How wide the points of difference are between the measures can be discerned by taking, almost at random, a few of the items passed upon in caucus and placing them in parallel columns, thus:

Caucus Bill. Mills Bill. Steel slabs and billets. \$17 per ton. \$11 per ton.	Erist's Law 45 per cent ac valorem.
Rough marble in bl'ks. 450, pr. c. ft. Free. Type metal	65c. pr. c.ft. 20 per cent.
Licorice paste	7 octa. 20 per cent ad valorem.
Gelatine	30 per cent.
Isinglass	25 per cent.
Placter of Paris 20 per cent Free.	20 per cent.

-sud so on through forty or fifty other items It is scarcely to be wondered at in view of thes

Washington, May 29 .- But little attention ha given to the contest of Nathan Frank against John M. Glover, from the IXth Congressional District of Missouri. This is one of the St. Louis districts, being located entirely within the city limits. The Constitu-tion of the State of Missouri provides for a registration of voters in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants. This clause was intended to give the party in power the control of the City of St. Louis, the only city in the State coming under its provisions. The Legislature, in making the registration law, gave the ap-pointments of the officers provided for by the law to the Mayor of the city. But in 1883 St. Louis had the temerity to elect a Republican Mayor, and the Legislature immediately gave the appointment of the "recorder of votes for St. Louis" to the Governor, and all the minor officials were appointed by the recorder of votes," so that Democratic supremacy

was protected. The registrars are required by law to finish their work forty days before the day of election. The law provides "a board of revision," which consists of one member from each of the twenty-eight wards of the city, twenty days after the registration is concluded, and twenty days before the election. This "board of revision" meets and sits ten days, its duties being defined in the law as follows:

"For the purpose of examining the registration and making and noting corrections therein as may be rendered necessary by either their knowledge of errors committed, or by competent testimony heard before the

board if appointed. After sitting ten days as a "board of revision," to pet under the above-quoted law, the same men sit two days to act as a "board of review," before which any one complaining of their acts as a "board of revision" can establish by competent evi-dence the fact that he is a legal voter, was properly registered by the registrar, and improperly stricken on by the "board of revision."

HOW THOSE PECULIAR LAWS WERE WORKED. Wards 1, 2, 3, 10, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 26 and 27 of St. Loals compose the IXth Congressional District. The members of the Board of Revision for Wards 13, 15, 26 and 27 were Republicans, and the total number of registered voters in these wards was 5,000. Of these, the Board of Revision, at the suggestion of the members from the wards, struck off 271 as being improperly registered. The other wards had 18,000 registered voters, and up to the last day of the registration the Democratic members of the board from Wards 1, 3, 17, 18 and 19 had only presented 198 names, whilst the members from Wards 2 and 10 had presented none for removal.

The last day allowed for revision was Saturday, October 23, just ten secular days before the election on that day the Democratic members from Wards 2 and 10 presented lists of 486 names for the Second, and 1,135 for the Tenth, which, by the vote of the seven Democratic members of the board were stricken from the registration list.

The registration law does not require any other rotice to the voter, that his name has been stricken from the Registrary list, than a publication in a daily

The registration law does not require any other rotice to the voter, that his name has been stricken from the Registra's list, than a publication in a daily paper. The names of these 1,621 voters were stricken from the lists on Saturday evening, October 23, and were not published until Monday evening, October 23, after 4 o'clock.

The "Board of Review" only sat on the 25th and 26th and had adjourned on the 25th before the paper was issued in which the names of the disfranchised voters were printed. The result of this was that if the whole 1,621 read the paper they only had one day in which to establish the fact that their names had been wrongfully removed, and fit is in evidence that the Board of Review only remained in session four hours on the 26th, though importuned to sit until the day expired.

These are the facts in the case. The counsel for Mr. Frank, Colonel James M. Broadhead leading, contended that the law was so unjust that Congress should interfere in behalf of Mr. Frank. The vote as returned was 7,202 for Glover, 7,102 for Frank and 240 of the disfranchised voters testified that they went to the polis and offered their votes for Frank, which were refused. Hundreds more could have been obtained if time had allowed Mr. Frank to take the testimony of those illegally stricken from the registration books.

The brief filed in this case contains a tabulated statement taken from the testimony of the 249 voters, giving the name and residence of each, with a short abstract of his testimony. It is difficult to see how any one can vote against seating Mr. Frank in the face of this testimony and of the precedents.

FINISHED WITH THE LEGISLATIVE BILL the Legislative Appropriation bill, but adjourned on a motion of Judge Holman to take a separate vote on the amendment which the Republicans had placed on the bill, granting to the Civil Service Commission the axire assistance they saked for. THE INVESTIGATION OVER.

SENATOR HALE'S COMMITTEE ADJOURNS. IT WILL BE BACK BOON, ROWEVER, TO LOOK UP

OTHER CIVIL SERVICE ABUSES. The United States Senate Investigating Committee, which has made such sad havon with the Civil Service pretensions of the Reform Adminis-tration in the Custom House here, finished its labors late yesterday afternoon and adjourned. the story of the rottenness in the Custom House has not yet been told. The committee will return to finish its inquiries, but just when, Chairman Spooner was not able to say last evening. It is probable, however, that the members will come

back within a fortnight, or a month, at the latest. Owing to the tardiness of Senator Blackburn, the committee did not get to work until nearly 11 o'clock. Nearly all the witnesses examined were called by the Democratic Senator, whose efforts to fix up some sort of defence for the President are beginning to make him look haggard and weary. But he labored zealously yesterday whenever he had a ghost of a chance to score a point, keeping some of the witnesses on the stand for nearly an frour in the hope of drawing out something that would break the force of the charges that have been proven against the Administration.

A conspicuous example of Mr. Blackburn's methods was afforded in the case of Dr. Edward Sherer, the chemist who was removed from the Government Laboratory here by Assistant Secretary Maynard. When Dr. Shearer was appointed an examiner of sugar at the Custom House in 1880 he and his brother John had a laboratory in Front-st. This they sold at once to a friend, Dr. Gideon Moore. As Dr. Moore was a particular friend of the Shepers, the transfer particular Ifiend of the Sherers, the transfer papers in the case were not formally executed. The defence got hold of this and Mr. Blackburn labored long to show that there had been no sale at all. In his eagerness to do this the Kentucky Senstor tired everybody out and the examination closed with a general sigh of relief.

CHANGING NEARLY HALF THE FORCE.

William S. Dobbyson, Calledon Manager.

William S. Robinson, Collector Magone's appointment clerk and stenographer, was the first witness. He exhibited a record of all the appointments and removals made since Collector Hedden stepped down and out. In July, 1885, he said. there were 1,150 employes in the Collector's De

stepped down and out. In July, 1885, he said, there were 1,150 employes in the Colicetor's Department, exclusive of laborers. Of these 417 have been removed by the new administration. He was not willing to swear that Mr. Magone had not been influenced to some extent in making removals by his leaning toward Democracy. The number of removals did not include those who had resigned. The total force under Collector Magone had been swelled to about 1,200 men.

Then Maurice J. Helahan, the Chief Special Treasury Agent, who was ordered to hunt up charges against Dr. Sherer and others, was summoned. He entertained his auditors with a long story of his investigation, the point of which was that the Sherers had not actually sold the laboratory. He told the Secretary of the Treasury so, but he did not know whether or not it was on his recommendation that the Sherers were discharged. The witness had urged the dismissal of four sigar samplers, who testified against McElwee. Appraiser McMullen had refused to indorse the recommendations for removal made by the special agent. On reassembling at 2 o'clock, after an hour's recess, Mr. Holahan was again called to the stand. The papers of the original sals or transfer of the laboratory from Sherer brothers to Dr. Gideon Moore were put in evidence. These showed that the dates of the sale, about which Mr. Holahan said so much, were all right. The witness thought that these were not the original papers, but both Dr. Sherer and Dr. Moore swore they were.

Deputy Collector John A. Mason, who, with Davis, runs the Civil Service Board, was another witness. Senator Spooner took him to task for the abolition of vouchers for applicant for Civil Service positions. The general opinion, Mr. Mason said, was that these vouchers were worthless, but after a little discussion he was fored to conclude that, after all, it was not wise for the Government to take a man without some recommendation as to his character. At present, the witness admitted, if a man is removed for dishonesty or misconduct, he

Colonel James Burt denied that he ever had free access to the Government Laboratory, as charged by Flowers, or that he had a desk in the sugar room of the Custom House. He denied that he had ever received any special facilities. Senator Blackburn did not want to cross-examine Colonel Burt, so Dr. Sherer was called. He denied the testimony of Flowers in regard to favoritism shown by the witness when he was in the Government service as a chemist. The sale of the laboratory to Dr. Moore, he said, was genuine. During the time he held office under the Government he had no interest in the laboratory. Dr. Sherer described his interview with Assistant Secretary Maynard, who told him that he did not regard the laboratory matter as important, but for secretary Maynerd, who told him that he did not regard the laboratory matter as important, but for all that he was removed. Robert Bound, one of Maynard's "black list," told how he was saved from decapitation through the influence of the Assistant Secretary. Mr. Lembech and others on this list, who were not dismissed, were saved, he said, through political influence. He was the last witness.

SENATOR HAWLEY'S MEMORIAL DAY ADDRESS. New-Haven, May 29 (Special) .- Senator J. R. Haw. ley delivered the Memorial Day address in the Center Church here to-night, before an audience that packed the edifice to the doors. He referred in terms of high compliment to General A. H. Terry, whose home

AGAINST ALLEGED GAMBLING HOUSES. John N. Weldon, of Rahway, N. J., went to the York-ville Court this morning and testified to having lost varius sums of money in the five alleged gambling house ous sums of money in the five slieged gambling bouses raided on Seturday night by Capteins McLaughlin, Brogan and Carpenter. The Captains were there too, and stated that they found no evidence of gambling in any of the places raided. There was an attempt to prove that the complainant dealt fare at one time in Park place, although Postmaster of Rahway and Clerk of the Board of Freehold-ers of Union County, N. J., but he denied most of the charges which the querions he was saked implied.

It was also said that he leaned Peter Sharp \$1,000 and

that Sharp opened a fare bank on Coney Island with the money. The list of prisoners was added to by the arrest in the Court of A. W. Tompkins. The examination was postponed all June 1.

A LARGE SALE OF FLANNELS.

The auction sale of flannels pesterday by Faulkner, Page & Co., commission merchants, through the auction house of Wilmerding, Hoquet & Co., was said to be the largest ever held in this city. Representatives of the present and about 1,400 cases were sold for the aggregate sum of about \$2,000,000. Most of the goods were purchased by H. B. Claffin & Co., Dunham, Ruckley & Co., Tefft, Weller & Co., the Syndicate Trading Company, and Sweetser, Pembroke & Co., of this city; Jordan, Marsh & Boston; Wood, Brown & Co., and R. H. White & Co., of Boston; Wood, Brown & Co., and John Wanamaker & Co., of Philadelphia; Marshall, Field & Co., and J. V. Farwell

Company F, 11th Regiment, gave a reception last even-ing at Arlington Hall, at which there was a large gathering of friends of the command. An exhibition drill was given which reflected great credit upon the officers and men. Dancing followed and it was late when the affair termi-

COMMENCEMENT AT A GIRL'S SCHOOL. COMMENCEMENT AT A CIRIL'S SCHOOL.

The closing exercises for the year of Professor A. E.
Slean's School for Young Ledies at Berger Point, N. J.,
were held last evening in the school chapel, which was
crowded with a fashionable addlence, gathered together
from six States. The pupils in the school come from
nine. Good music, essays and Latin and French essays

Unnecessary alarm was caused yesterday by the publication of dispatches from Albany announcing that the Governor had signed a bill permitting the building of surface railways in Central Park. The Lill that the Governor made a law does permit surface railroads in the Park, but restricts them to the streets running through it from east to west. Under the law the Park Commissioners may sell the franchise, build the road themselves or have it built by contract, and when built lease it to the highest bidder.

BONDS OFFERED AND ACCEPTED.

Washington, May 29.—The bond offerings to-day aggregated \$237,000, as follows: Four per cents, coupon: \$40,000 at 127.7-8, \$40,000 at 128. Four per cents registered: \$1,000 at 127.7-8, \$110,000 at 128. Four and a half per cents registered: \$1,000 at 108, \$40,000 at 108.1-2.

The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon accepted \$1,000 four and a half registered bonds at 108. BONDS OFFERED AND ACCEPTED.

POLITICS FIRST, THE PUBLIC AFTER. THE ALDERMEN POSTPONE THE FOURTH AVENUE

BAILWAY MATTER TILL AFTER ST. COUIS. RAILWAY MATTER TILL AFTER ST. LOUIS.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, but there was no carthquake. In anticipation of an exciting time, a great crowd collected before the stated hour, and waited around the loked doors. It had been given out that the alleged "combine" of fourteen who had defeated the resolution permitting the use of electric motors on the Fourth-ave, street railway would then more than commisse and "wine the fourth with turn upon their enemies and "wipe the floor" with This adjournment, however, is not final. Half them. If that was what the crowd "came for to see," them. If the was what the crowd came for to see, they were disappointed. The proceedings were at no time thrilling. After a motion had been passed that the next session be held June 12, so that the statesmen in the Board could attend the St. Louis Convention, Mr. Sullivan moved to reconsider the state which the parcet of the committee on the vote by which the report of the committee on the electric motor was lost, and it provailed by a vote

Then Mr. Walker presented a resolution which granted the desired permission with the proviso that the railroad company should reduce its fare from five to three cents for each passenger. The Alderman followed this up with a speech in which he presented statistics to show that the company by taking off statistics to show that the company by taking of horses and putting on electricity would save fifty per cent or more in the running expenses. He urged that the honest laboring people of the city, now ground under foot by five-cent farces, should receive some of the benefits of this cheapened method of traction. Mr. Fitzsimmons said that Mr. Walker's figures were incorrect and referred to a different kind of electrical motor. It might be cheaper for the railroad people, because it lessened the danger of losses of live stock by epidemic or fire, but as to actual cost of operation, such

was not the case.

Mr. Storm moved to refer the whole matter back Mt. Storm moved to refer the whole matter back to the Railroad Committee with direction to find out whether the corporation seeking the privilege could afford to pay a gross sum to the city for the same, or to reduce the fare as proposed by Mr. Walker's resolution. Voting began at last, and Mr. Storm's amendment was lost by a vote of 13 to 12, which showed that the "combine" was still in the majority and Mr. Walker's three-cent amendment was boried under an adverse majority of 11. Strong efforts were now made to adjourn, but without success. Then Mr. Van Minden made a motion that the whole matter lie over until the next meeting, which was carried by a vote of 14 to 11.

EVIDENCE OF KERR'S GOOD CHARACTER. THE CASE WILL GO TO THE JURY TO-MORROW-NO

MORE WITNESSES TO BE EXAMINED. The Kerr case will go to the jury to-morrow. The evidence was all in at 5 o'clock last night. After cross-examining F. Sidney Smith and John M. Scribner, of the people's witnesses, Bourke Cockran made an earnest and eloquent effort to have the court instruct the jury to return a verdict of "not guilty." He based his motion on these grounds: First— That Fullgraff had sworn that no bribery was committed; but that there had been an Aldermanie combine" for blackmail, and that he (Fullgraff had accepted the money as a pleasant incident connected with his office, and would have voted for the Broad-way Surface Railroad bill in any case; and, Second-Even admitting that there was bribery, the defend-ant's connection with it had not been established:

Justice Patterson made a non-committal adverse ruling. Without indicating what effect the evidence had had on his own mind, he said he could not take the case from the jury. Mr. McLean, secretary of the Twenty-third-st. road, was briefly re-cross-examined by Mr. Cockran, and Judge Davis then opened the case for the defence. He spoke for about two hours and a half, and made a strong plea for his client, pointing out that in this case the evidence for the prosecution was wholly circumstantial. The only witnesses called by the defence were to

prove the good character of Mr. Kerr. First came Robert Bonner, then Willis S. Paine, J. Abner Harper, Dr. Samuel Hall, exJudge Charles P. Daly, John H. Watson, Judge H. A. Gildersleeve, Albert E. Whyland and John S. Dickerson. They had nine in reserve,

and John S. Dickerson. They had min the best Justice Patterson cried, "Enough."

The jury will to-day spend as pleasant a holiday as possible in the circumstances, under the kindly care of "Billy" Ricketts. To-morrow the defence will be allowed the whole forenoon esssion in which to close and the District-Attorney, the Judge and the jury will divide the remainder of the day.

THE RICHMOND GRAYS AT DRILL. THE SOUTHERNERS WIN MUCH APPLAUSE BY THEIR

FINE DISCIPLINE AND APPEARANCE. An exhibition drill was given last evening by the isting Virginians composing Company A of the visiting Virginians composing Company A of the Richmond Grays at the armory of the 6th Regiment in West Twenty-sixth-st. The drill-room was filled with guests of the 6th Regiment. Among the officers present were General Clifford A. H. Bartlett, Colonols William Seward, Jr., and William Scott, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas B. Rand and Captains George A.

Hussey, George T. Lorigan and J. O. Johnston. The Richmond company, in its next gray uniform, the loadings and firings with such snap and alertness that they won repeated rounds of applause. After

MATRONS IN POLICE STATIONS. PROVISIONS OF THE BILL SIGNED BY THE GOV-

ERNOR. Albany, May 29 .- Governor Hill to-day signed the

bill providing for matrons in police stations in cities.
It provides that within three months after the passage of the act the Mayors of all cities in the State except New-York and brooklyn, where the Police Commissioners are the authorities, shall designate one or more station houses in their cities for the desention and confinement of all women under arrest. For the care of these station houses there shall be appointed not more than two respectable women, who shall be

known as police matrons.

Women thus appointed shall be recommended by at least twenty women of good standing. The matrons are to hold office during good behavior and their sala-ries shall be fixed by the Common Council. Where only one police matron is attached to a police station. she shall reside there, or within a reasonable distance therefrom, and shall hold hemself in readiness to respond to any call therefrom at any hour, day or night.

night.
Sufficient accommodation for women under arrest shall be provided separate and apart from the apartments for males, and each station shall be so arranged that no communication can be had between the men and women therein confined, except with the consent of the matron.

OTHER BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR. Albany, May 29 .- There were nine bills signed by the Governor to-day, making in all 140 out of the 414 left him by the Legislature that he has signed since that body adjourned. Up to date there have been \$25 new laws created this year.

The hearing upon the bill relating to the powers of street surface railroads, and upon all the Brooklyn and Kings County bills came in their order. There were about forty Brooklyn bills under consideration, and about the same number of prominent citizens from that city were present to discuss these measures. In the course of the day the Governor signed the following

Relative to the powers of the New-York City Herew Sheltering Guardian Society. Extending the time for presentation of the New-York City Aqueduct claims.

Relative to parks in Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards in New-York City.

Amending the New-York Consolidation act relative
to the Health Department.

Relative to sewerage and drainage in New-York.

Relative to a public place at Central Park and for
widening One-hundred-and-sixtieth-st.

Helative to the Commissioners of High Bridge Park,

New-York

TO DEDICATE A MONUMENT AT GETTYSBURG. About a dozen of the survivors of the 119th Regiment, New-York Volunteers, met yesterday at the office of their commander General John T. Lockman, No. 88 Nassau-st., to make arrangements for a trip to Gettysburg for the dedication of the monument to the regiment on the battlefield. About twenty-five will go, leaving New-York on June 30. The dedication services will be held on July 1. General Rockman commanded the regiment at the battle of Gettysburg,

ORGANIC UNION DROPPED.

ACTION OF SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS. THE REV. DR. SMOOT CHARGING THE NORTHERN BRETHREN WITH PREJUDICING . THE "NIGGERS,"

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Isaltimore, May 29.—In the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly the order of the day was the report of the Committee of Bills and Overtures on Organic Union and the Rev. S. A. King, of Texas. promptly called it up. The recommendations of the committee were that the subject of organic union be dropped, that the Committee of Inquiry be discon-tinued and that a joint committee of co-operation in the common work of the Church be appointed by the two assemblies. The Rev. Dr. Campboll, offered a substitute for the seport of the committee. His substitute was that while the time for organic union was not yet, the Committee of Inquiry should be continued. This brought up the whole question and Dr. King said it was plain to him and it became plainer every day that organic union is impracticable We love and honor our brethren of the North." he said, "but there are principles horestly held by each that are diametrically opposed and that are in fact irreconcilable. The question should be dropped, for it is dividing our own brethren of the South. There are already two camps, one consisting of those who

it is dividing our own brethron of the South. There are already two camps, one consisting of those who look forward to organic union and the other those who believe that organic union would be detrimental to the interests of the Church."

"I was a solider in the war," enthusiastically exclaimed Dr. S. M. Neel, of Kentucky, "I carried my musket for four years as a high private, and I thank God the war is over. I am opposed to keeping up the war in the Church. The time for organic union has not yet come, but let us not check the Christian spirit that has inspired our brethren of the North to hold out the right hand of fellowship, with a view ultimately to a union of the two bodies."

R. T. Simpson, of the Synod of Alakama, said that the difference between the two papers before the assembly was that the one opposed organic union, and she other was in favor of the continuance of the negotiations looking to unity. He was in favor of the obstacle. On that point, it is time we should disrobe ourselves of our old-time prejudice and go into the field with as much vim, at least, as we go into the foreign missions. As it is now, what has been done in twenty years! There is not a colored Presbytery in the South."

"Yes, there is, a good one in South Carojina," explained the Rev. F. C. Wholin.

"True," shouled the Rev. Dr. Smoot, of Texas, excitedly," and there would be more if the Presbyterians of the North had not prejudiced the niggers against us."

This remark caused a scene and the member from

excitedly," and there would be more it the Pressysterians of the North had not prejudiced the Pressysterians of the North had not prejudiced the Pressysterians of the North had not prejudiced the niggers against us."

This remark caused a scene and the member from Texas was called to order. But he got the floor again, and waving his right arm over his head, shouted; and waving his right arm over his head, shouted; "You might as well try to unite the two Presbyterian Assemblies of this country. If the war had never come, the two assemblies would have divided on other questions."

The Rev. R. S. Campbell, of Missouri, said: "The question before us is not organic union, as some of the brethren seem to think. We killed organic dust the other day, and we seem to think that it is necessary to kill everything organic, because of some inherent evil. (Laughter.) But the paper I presented does not advocate organic union. Nevertheless, I think the time will come when the assemblies will be united. It is not for us to throw any obstacle in the way of organic union in the future." The substitute was defeated by two votes, the vote being 62 to 60. The question then came up on the report of the Committee on Bills and Overtures. Three of its recommendations were adopted. The first was that organic union was out of the question; the second, and the third, that it was the wish of the Assembly that a chosen fellowship should result from the centennial of the two bedies. Dr. Smith, of New-Orleans, offered a substitute in place of the fourth Section, which provided for a joint commistee of co-operation to be appointed by the two assemblies on the common work of the Church. It was voted down and the original paper was adopted.

DISTURBED BY A MEMORIAL RESOLVE. A BREEZE CAUSED IN THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY BY ALLUSIONS TO THE WAR.

Philadelphia, May 29.—The Rev. Dr. William Alk-man, of Atlantic City, offered a resolution in the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day that gave rise to an unexpected diversion in the proceedings. It was

Resolved, On the near approach of Decoration Day, t Resolved, On the near approach of Decoration Day, the day set apart by our National Government in memory of those who during the War of the Rebeillon gave their lives that the Union and the country should not die, this General Assembly desires to put on record its grateful recognition of the inestimable services, the devotion unto death, of those heroic and patriotic soldiers, and our undydeath, of those heroic and patriotic soldiers, and our undy-ing attachment to the great principles for which they fought and died, and with the great multitude of our fellow-citizens to extend our prayerful sympathy to those to whom the day brings still the memory of immeasurable ercavement.

The mover of the resolution made a speech, in which

he entered into a somewhat impassioned discussion of questions involved in the war. He was intersupted by several commissioners with cries of "The war is ever," and calls for the question. The Moderator put the question and the resolution was lost. Here on sucd a scene of confusion, and some of the commis-sioners were excited. The Rev. Dr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, moved that the Rev. Drs. Dickey, McCook with black helmets and white gloves, paraded with full ranks in the large drill-room and executed with precision and promptness the commands of Captain upon the matter. Dr. Dickey, after expressing his that a special committee be appointed of which Dr. Crosby should be the chairman, to prepare a resolu Heckman, of Cincinnati, and Lawrence, of South Caro lina, spoke with some heat, deprecating the action just taken and the debate was growing lively, when Dr. Wallace moved a reconsideration of the vote by which Dr. Alkman's resolution had been lost. This was agreed to and a substitute was offered by the Rev. Dr. Falconer and carried. It provided for the appointment of a special committee to prepare a resolution. The Moderator appointed the Rev. Drs. Crosby, Alkman and Johnson and Elders J. H. Baldwin and William Wade. The committee reported the following, which was adopted with a loud chorus of year:

Previous Cr. the near approach of Description Day, the

Resolved, On the near approach of Decoration Da day set apart by our National Government in m of those who during the civil war gave their lives that the Union and the country should not die, this General As-semby desires to put on its records its grateful recognition of the inestimable service, the devotion unto death of those heroic, patriot soldiers and our undying attachment to the great principles for which they fought and died, and with the great multitude of our fellow citizens so extend our prayerful sympathy to those throughout the whole country to whom this day brings still the memory of im-

Dr. Johnson offered a resolution for the app ment of a committee of four ministers and three eld-ers to take into consideration the provision of an agency for the employment of ministers who are with-

out charges. It was adopted.

The Committee on Synodical Records was then called and when the records of the Synod of Columbia were The Committee on Synodical Records was then called and when the records of the Synod of Columbia were reached, the committee stated that the Presbytery of Oregon had arged its members to advocate prohibition. This was approved by the Synod of Columbia, and the committee excepted to this portion of the record. The General Assembly, by a close vote, struck out the exception of the committee and approved the minutes of the Synod.

The report of the Standing Committee on Narrative of the State of Religion was presented by the Rev. Dr. C. C. Wallace, of Newburyport, Mass. It showed an encouraging net gain in the church membership during the year, but family prayer seems to be falling into disuse. The report was adopted.

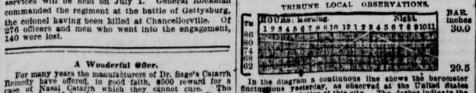
The work of the General Assembly came to an end this afternoon. An amendment was taken to the Memorial Day resolution to the effect that it was in no sense a contravention of the declaration of the Church constitution, indersed by the last General Assembly that synods and councils are to handle or conclude nothing but that which is ecclesiastical, and are not to meddle with civil affairs which concern the common wealth unless by way of advice for the satisfaction of conscience if they be thereunto required by the civil magistrate.

A feature of the closing exercises was the presentation of a centennial memorial medal to the Moderator, Dr. Thompson, and a jewel box to Mrs. Thompson, in behalf of the local committee of arrangements.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS-FOR 24 HOURS. GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS—FOR 24 HOURS,
WASHINGTON, May 29.—For Maine, New-Hampshire
Vermont, Massachasetta, Rhode Island, Connecticut and
Eastern New-York, cooler, fair weather, preceded on the
coast by local rains.
For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware and
Maryland, slightly warmer, proceeded by cooler weather in
New-Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair weather, preceled to local rains on the coast.

eded by local rains on the coast.



TRIBUNE OFFICE, May 30, 1 a. m.—Fair weather provailed yeaterday, with a brief thundershower at sunset. The temperature ranged between 57° and 86°, the average (70°) being 12 4° higher than on the corresponding day In and near this city to-day there will probably be cooler, fair weather, preceded by rain.

A cause of fruitful complaint on the part of passengers travelling by the Eric has been tile annoyance from burning acts coal, and while many preserved the soute

on account of the picturesque scenery, the fact that this class of coal was used diverted them to other routes; particularly has this been true in warm weather. There seed be no further concern on this matter, as for the future ell passenger trains arriving and departing from Jersey City will be hauled by engines burning hard coal. This step on the pars of the Eric places is in the from rank of the railroads of the country.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

EXPECTING A REASONABLE COMPROMISE THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TREAS COMMITTEE DIS-CUSS THE JUNE INTEREST.

The executive committee of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway held a long meeting yesterday, It was expected that the names of the conference ommittee, which would meet a similar committee on the part of the Missouri Pacific, would be announced. The appointment was postponed until tomerrow and, although two or three names were suggested, the selection was left to President Martinsen. The question of the June interest was discussed, but no conclusion was reached. The new directors de necessary funds and they agreed that, under the terms of the lease, the Missouri Pacific was bound to pay the interest if the road had earned it. Whether pay the interest is the road had earned it. Whether or not the interest had been earned depended on the examination which had not yet been begun. It was not considered certain that a receivership would be necessary because a compromise might be effected without that expense. An old director remarked:

"The opposing interests are represented by business men and I expect that the result will be a reasonable compromise. I do not look for a receiver or a long quarrel."

PENNSYLVANIA RATES TO BE REGULATED. PERNOSTIVANIA RATES TO BE RESULATED.

Pittsburg, May 29 (Special).—Chairman Cooley, of
the Interstate Commerce Commission, who was en reute
to Washington, to-day said: "Our regular meeting for
the consideration of new business begins on June 10.
One of the important matters to come up is the export rates of the Pennsylvania Railroad system. The company owns a steamship line and makes rates from company owns a steament into and masser rates from western points clear through to Liverpool. The company refuses to make these rates known. Now the question arises whether they can charge the same rate, whenever they so choose, to Liverpool as to New-York. The Commissioners insist that their rates be made public, and that those to New-York shall be proportionate to those to Liverpool.

ONLY THE USUAL REDUCTION TO BE MADE. Philadelphia, May 29 (Special).—Officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day denied that they are about to make wholesale reductions in the force, to bring expenses down.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. The opposition to the proposed reorganization of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway has presented many petitions to the court at Richmond, Va., which will issue the final order.

Pittsburg, May 29 (Special).-Vice-President McCrea of the Pennsylvania Company, said to-day that there was absolutely no foundation for the story in "The New-York Times" to the effect that the Pennsylvania Railroad contemplated the purchase of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. The story is supposed to have originated from the fact that Vice-President McCroa and General Passenger Agent Ford had taken a Western trip. Mr. McCroa sald his trip to Denver was for pleasure alone, as he had never visited that city before.

Chicago, May 29.—The statement of east-bound ship-ments of flour, grain and provisions by rail last week corresponding week of last year, a decrease of 12,055 tons. The Vanderbilt lines carried 42.4 per cent of the total tonnage, the Fennsylvania lines 31.5, Grand Trunk 15.5, Baltimore and Ohio 8.7 and the Big Four 1.0.

meeting of the Concord Railroad corporation was held here to-day, with a small attendance. The report of the directors was accepted and placed on file. The following directors were elected for the ensuing year: Fred Smyth, W. M. Parker, Josiah Minot, B. A. Kimball, John H. Pearson and John A. White, of Concord, and A. J. Pillsbury, of Tilton. Ex-Governor Smyth was re-elected president, and William M. Chase, of Concord, clark. Monticello Railway, from this place to Monticello, is twenty-four miles in length, and connects with the

isrie road. Formerly the Eric charged nothing for the use of its tracks to the station. Recently the Monticello road began building a branch to connect with the New-York, Ontario and Western road, and the Eric charged 24,000 per year for the use of its tracks. A short time ago the Eric informed the Monticello Company that on June 1 it would be ex-cluded from the Eric's tracks and yards. his leaves the Monticello road with no terminal facilities.

CIVIL SERVICE COMPLICATIONS.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD'S PROPOSAL TO WIPE OUT A FAULTY ELIGIBLE LIST.

Owing to the churlish conduct of the Brooklyn Ab-dermen in refusing the use of the Common Council Chamber in the City Hall to Mayor Chapin's Civil Service Commission a meeting was held last evening in Civil Justice Courtney's court-room, in the same building, to hear protests against the proposed revo-Mayor Whitney's commission, which rated all the men at one rank in physique. There are 307 names on the list and they were examined in October, ju the Mayoralty election, when the continuance of Demo-cratic administration was doubtful. Complaints have been made by the Fire Department of the inferior the list. About 200 of the men whose names appear on the eligible list appeared before Commissioners Shepard, Hail, Orr, Tliney and Packard last evening. Protests were listened to from twenty-five, who claimed that it would be a great hardship to them if the list were revoked.

Yesterday afternoon W. I. Preston and Dr. P. H. Kretzschmar, two of Mayor Whitney's Civil Service Commissioners, asked Mayor Chapin to have the mater referred to the State Civil Service Commission. Mayor Chapin suggested that it might be wise to wait until some action had been taken in the matter. the list. About 200 of the men whose names appear

A NEW CHECK ON RECKLESS DRIVERS.

The Aldermen yesterday so amended the existing ordinance on the subject of fast driving as to prohibit vehicle in the streets of the city at a greater speed than five miles an hour, while in turning corners the speed must be reduced to three miles an hour. All vehicles except horse cars must turn out to the right in passing a vehicle met. It shall also be unlawful for any cart, horse-car, carriage, or other vehicle to be driven foul of or against any person, vehicle, or thing in any street, or on any docks or wharves of the city.

MRS. ORDELIA NILES DYING FROM AN ACCIDENT Lockport, N. Y. May 29 (Special).-Mrs. Ordella Whitcher Niles was instantly killed last night by falling down stairs and breaking her neck. She was falling down stairs and broaking her neck. She was seventy-eight years of age and came here when a little girl. Her family all met a tragic death. Her husband was killed on the railroad, two sons were killed in the war and one son was drowned. Seven children survive her. Mrs. Niles was with Governor DeWitt Clinton on the first canal-hoat to pass through the locks. She rode the first train over the Niegars Falls and Lockport Strap Railroad and rode in the first street ear when the road was built in this city.

SORE FROM KNEE TO ANKLE.

ikin entirely gone. Ficsh a mass of disease. Leg minished one-third in size. Condition hope-less. Cured by the Curicura Remedies.

less. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

For three years I was almost crippled with an awful sore leg from my knee down to my ankie; the skin was entirely gone, and the flesh was one mass of disease. Some physicians prenounced it incurable. It had diminished about one-third the sire of the other, and I was in a hopeless condition. After trying all kinds of romedies and spending hundreds of dollars, from which I gos no relief whatever, I was persuaded to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and the result was as follows: After three days I noticed a decided change for the better, and at the end of two menths I was completely cured. My flesh was purified, and the bone (which had been exposed for over a year) got sound. The flesh began to grow, and to-day, and for nearly two years past my leg is as well as ever it was, sound in every respect, and not a sign of the disease to be seen.

E. G. AHERN, Dubels, Dodge Co., Ga.

From 145 Pounds to 179 Pou I have taken several bottles of CUTICURA RESOLV.
ENT with all the results I could wish for. About this
time last year, when commencing its use, I weighed 145
pounds, and to-day I weigh 172 pounds.
GEO. CAMPBELL, Washington. D. C.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautider, externally, and CUTI-CURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of Skin and Blood Die-ease, from Pimples to Scrofula.

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Send for "How to cure Skin Diseases." 64 pages.
50 illustrations and 100 testimonists.

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